

## WAK

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *wascken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.  
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay  
Her dainty limbs in her sad dremiment,  
But praying still did wake, and waking did lament. *Spenser.*  
The father waketh for the daughter, and the care for her  
taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiast. xlii. 9.*

Thou holdest mine eyes waking. *Pf. lxxvii. 4.*  
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,  
The judging God shall close the book of fate;  
And there the last affizes keep,  
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*  
I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping, without be-  
ing sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be roused from sleep.  
Each tree stir'd appetite, whereto I wak'd. *Milton.*
3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awak'd from dreams, which flattered them with  
more comfort, than their waking would consent to. *Sidney.*  
Come, thou powerful God,  
And thy leaden charming rod,  
Dipt in the Lethæan lake,  
O'er his watchful temples shake,  
Lest he should sleep, and never wake. *Denham.*

4. To be put in action; to be excited.  
Gentle airs to fan the earth now wak'd. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [*weccan*, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.  
They wak'd each other, and I flood and heard them. *Shakespeare.*  
The waggoners that curse their standing teams,  
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*  
Shocks, who thought the sleep too long,  
Leap'd up, and wak'd his mistle with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.  
Prepare war, wake up the mighty men; let them come  
up. *Jes. iii. 9.*  
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had wak'd the stone,  
And from destruction call'd the rising town;  
Nor could he burn so fast, as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said,  
Has wak'd a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*  
To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Pref. to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.  
To second life, *Milton.*

Wak'd in the renovation of the just.  
WAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by  
watching all night.  
Fill oven full of flavours, Ginnee passe not for sleepe,  
Tomorrow thy father his wake-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*

The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond  
his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a wake. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
Putting all the Grecian actors down,  
And winning at a wake their parsley crown. *Dryden.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.  
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,  
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim,  
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep:  
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.  
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Spenser.*  
Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,  
Bestow thy poppy upon wakeful woe,  
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know  
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,  
Shut in their tears; shut out their miseries. *Craighav.*

All thy fears,  
Thy wakeful terrors, affrighting dreams,  
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sappho.*  
Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the fright,  
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WAKEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.  
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, con-  
sumptions, and too much wakefulness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from  
sleep; to be roused from sleep.  
Early Turnus wak'ning with the light,  
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To WAKEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.  
When he was wak'd with the noise,  
And saw the beast so small;  
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,  
That wakens men withal? *Spenser.*

8

## WAL

A man that is *wakened* out of sleep. *Zeals. iv. 11.*

2. To excite to action.  
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse  
Waken'd the world, and founded loud alarms. *Rassammon.*
3. To produce; to bring forth.

They introduce  
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN. *n. f.* [A plant.] The leaves are entire, long,  
and triangular at the base: the flower consists of one leaf,  
shaped like an ass's eye: from the bottom of the flower rises  
the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a roundish  
berry, containing seeds. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. f.* [Saxon; a web.] A rising part in the sur-  
face of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealean*, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down, be-  
fore the other is taken up.  
What mean you, Casar? think you to walk forth? *Shakespeare.*  
A man was seen walking before the door very composedly. *Clu.*
2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*  
or *go*.

Sir, walk in.—  
—I had rather walk here, I thank you. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To move for exercise or amusement.  
These bow's as wide as we need walk. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble.  
Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.  
The spirits of the dead  
May walk again; if such thing be, thy mother  
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the season  
Wherein the spirit is wont to walk. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
There were walking spirits of the house of York, as well  
in Ireland as in England. *Davies's Ireland.*

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,  
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,  
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unkind ghost,  
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time;  
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,  
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

6. To act on any occasion.  
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,  
Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me,  
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *B. J. J. J.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive fe-  
male tongue; and is still in low language retain'd.  
As she went, her tongue did walk  
In foul reproach, and terms of vile desight;  
Provoking him by her outrageous talk,  
To act in sleep. *Milton.*

8. To act in sleep.  
When was it she last wak'd?  
—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet,  
take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to  
bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

9. To range; to move about.  
Affairs that walk,  
As they say spirits do at midnight, have  
In them a milder nature, than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

10. To move off.  
When he comes forth, he will make their cows and gar-  
rans to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.  
Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God. *Mat.*  
If thou forget the Lord, and walk after other gods, ye  
shall surely perish. *Deut. viii. 19.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and walk  
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.  
The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy walking  
through this wilderness. *Deut. ii. 7.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through.  
I do not without danger walk these streets. *Shakespeare.*  
No rich or noble knave,  
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*
2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.  
Not walk by moon without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*  
Her keeper by her side,  
To watch her walks, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*
2. A path; step; manner of walking.

Philander us'd to take a walk in a neighbouring wood. *Add.*  
I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning con-  
ferences, and our evening walks. *Pope.*

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,  
The habit mimic, and the mien supply. *Dryden.*

3. A

## WAL

3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.  
He usually from hence to th' palace gate  
Makes it his walk. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

If that way be your walk, you have not far.  
She would never miss one day,  
A walk so fine, a fight to gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.  
He hath left you all his walks,  
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards.  
On that side the Tiber. *Shakespeare's Julius Casar.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.  
Goodliest trees planted with walks and bow'rs. *Milton.*  
The mountains are his walks, who wand'ring seeds  
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Set women in his eye, and in his walk,  
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton.*  
Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,  
May wander in the starry walks above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the fun,  
Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king;  
And now a round of greater years begun,  
New influence from his walks of light did bring. *Dryden.*

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he open'd a  
boundless walk for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. [*Walke*, Lat.] A fish.

7. Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a  
horse. In a walk, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after  
the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that  
he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far  
hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down,  
which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot  
upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down  
before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot,  
and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and sets  
it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WALKER. *n. f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.  
I ride and walk, and am reputed the best walker in this  
town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no such vicious walkers crowd the street. *Gay.*

WALKINGSTAFF. *n. f.* A stick which a man holds to sup-  
port him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift,  
was but a walking staff for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *walhan*, Lat. fall, Saxon; *walle*,  
Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone carried upwards, and cemented  
with mortar; the sides of a building.  
Poor Tom! that eats the wall-newt and the water-  
newt. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,  
And none between my weakness judge and me;  
Yet ev'n these gentle walls allow my moan,  
Whose doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Watson.*

Part rise in crystal wall or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is  
commonly used plurally.  
With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;  
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakespeare.*

General, the walls are thine:  
Witness the world, that I create thee here  
My lord and master. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

A prey  
To that proud city, whose high walls thou saw'st  
Left in confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

I rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place.  
I will take the wall of any man or maid of Mon-  
tague's. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove:  
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls.  
There bought a piece of ground, which Birta call'd,  
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and wall'd. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.  
The walled towns do work my greater woe;  
The forest wide is fitter to rebound  
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advis'd him to make himself master of some  
good walled town. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
The Spaniards call themselves continually into roundels,  
their strongest ships walling in the rest. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
And terror of his name, that walls us in  
From danger. *Denham's Sappho.*

WALLCREPPER. *n. f.* A bird.

WALLEY. *n. f.* [*weallian*, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knap-  
sack.

## WAN

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*,  
and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Add.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.  
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers  
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them  
Wallets of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

WALLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.  
Wal-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey  
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *n. f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER, of which  
it is a species.

Wallflowers are of several sorts; as the common ones, the  
great single ones, the great double ones, the single white,  
the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all  
which flower about the end of March, and in May or  
April. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WALLFRUIT. *n. f.* Fruit, which to be ripened, must be  
planted against a wall.

To wallfruit and garden-plants, there cannot be a worse  
enemy than snails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To WALLPAPER. *v. n.* [*pealan*, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WALLOW. *n. f.* [*wallow*, Lat.] An insect.

To WALLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; *walpan*, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.  
Part, huge of bulk!  
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.  
Gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes. *Jer. vi.*  
Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, wallowed in their  
own blood. *Krall's Hist. of the Turks.*

A boar was wallowing in the water, when a horse was go-  
ing to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.  
God sees a man wallowing in his native impurity, delivered  
over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and  
enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition,  
fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

A WALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.  
One taught the toils, and one the French new wallow;  
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WALLRUE. *n. f.* An herb.

WALLWORT. *n. f.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or  
danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT. *n. f.* [*palp* *pnuta*, Saxon. *nux juglans*.] The cha-  
racters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are pro-  
duced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree;  
the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under  
which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed,  
surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into  
four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged.

The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large  
French walnut. 3. The thin-shell'd walnut. 4. The dou-  
ble walnut. 5. The late-ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shell'd  
walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian  
black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickory,  
or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickory, or white  
Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell;  
A knack, a toy. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what  
I seek, let them lay me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth  
a hollow walnut for his wife's leman. *Shakespeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth as fir and walnut. *Bacon.*

WALLPEPPER. *n. f.* See HOUSELEEK, of which it is a species.

WALLTRON. *n. f.*

The morie, or waltren, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*  
To WAMBLE. *v. n.* [*wammelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea  
and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wam-  
bling stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [*pam*, Saxon; *gean*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as  
with sickness; languid of look.  
Sad to view his visage pale and wan,  
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Po. Queen.*

All the charms of love,  
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip!  
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Why so pale and wan, fond lover?  
Pr'ythee, why so pale?  
Will, when looking well can't move her,  
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their course through thickest constellations held,  
Spreading their hanc; the blasted stars look'd wan. *Milton.*  
How chang'd from him,  
Companion of my arms! how wan! how dim!  
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN. for *wan*; the old pret. of *win*.  
And those with which th' Eubæan young man wan  
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

30 G He